trust be will be supported by enough of them to Ed. Trib.] secure his election.

TITH DISTRICT .- MR. MCCURDY'S ACCRETANCE .-Let night the Republican and American conventions met, and unanimously concarred in the nomination of R. H. McCardy as the urion candidate. The members the proceeded to the house of Mr. McCurdy and red the "emination, and received the following

reply:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Yo receive the reply:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Yo receive the committee of member of Googress for the Vith Concomitation of Lapreciate it and thank you fart. It is known to you that I have not sought it; but, gentlemen, whatever objections I may have had to its necessary involve, however much I may distrust my ability may involve, however much I may distrust my ability not discharge its daties to your satisfaction if closeed, to discharge it daties to your satisfaction if closeed, the patriotic spirit with which you have discard disminor differences and waived your personal and politimate few claims upon your aupport, together with the magnanimeus manner in which these who were your first choice have will draw their names to several farmony—all these considerations proclude my declining the nomination, and impose upon me, if elected, the highest obligations to the faithful discharge of its duties to the best of my ability. I therefore accept it most cheerfully,
"Gentlemen, in my opinion, the present is a crisia

or Gentlemen, in my opinion, the present is a crisia such calls for the carnest, the nonted efforts of all Gestlemen, in my opinion, the present is a crisia which calls for the enriest, the noticel efforts of all who love their country, irrespective of party ties, to got as end to the abuse of the power and patronage of the Federal Covernment, in corrupting the nation, in sandering its money, and in endeavoring to force upon a free people obnoxious laws, to which they never gave their assent. Gentlemen, Peansylvania has just rebuked her favorite son in trumpet tones, and the Great West is echoing back the reprimand. Can we do less? Is the Empire State less virinous than her theirs? I, for one, trust not; and I, for one, will do all in my power to prove that she is not.

"Gentlemen, again I thank you for the nomination, and for the compliment implied in it, but more espectly for the spirit you have manifested. I accept it as a wise nomination—a union of all who are opposed to oppression, corruption and frand."

Seekers Congressional District.—At a regular pating of the Sixteenth Ward Republican Association,

seting of the Sixteenth Ward Republican Association, seld on Monday evening, at Chelsen Hall, corner of Eghth avenue and Eighteenth street, the President, base Dayton, in the cheir. Resolutions were adopted recommending the Hon. George Briggs, the nomines of the Conference Convention, as the Anti-Administration and Anti Lecompton candidate for Congress, to be suppaied by the Republican electors at the ensuing elecsod spirited speeches were made, and but lew discenting to the resolutions. The proceedings and resolutions were ordered to be

NISTH CITY ASSESSEY DISTRICT, -The Republicans

ad Americans of the Sixteenth Ward have nominated CHARLES S. SPENCER, esq., as the Union candidate for the Assembly. Mr. Spencer is young, energetic, and thereighly on the side of freedom and good Government. There is no doubt of his election by a handsome asjority, and we shall be disappointed if he does not mke his mark at Albany.

XITH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT TWESTIETH WARD.

Ju. G. McAdam, esq., was unanimously nominated es Wednesday evening by the Republicans-for the Assembly.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY. SPEECHES BY JUDGE PARKER, JEFF, DAVIS AND

OTHERS.

A meeting was held last evening in the Palace Garden, under the auspices of the Young Men's Domoeratic Union Club. It was respectable in character and numbers, and its proceedings were were charactrived by such dignity and decency that the meeting would hardly be recognized by the distinctive features of Democratic gatherings. About 2,500 persons were

The meeting was called to order by Horatto P. Cars, Frasident of the Club. After the nominatoo of a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, withe adeption of a series of resolutions, the Hon. has J. Parker was introduced to the heeting, and was received with much cuthusiasm. Headressed the meeting in a speech of an hour in leath. After a few introductory remarks, Judge baker alluded to the companion of 1856, in which he said that the sympathies of the people had been aroused and abused under the scanty mantle of a neck philanthrophy—the werst passions of the North meet philanthrophy—the worst passions of the North had been ingeniously stirred up and directed against our bretaren of the South, and that the whole country has been ingerio sily and that the whole country our brethren of the South, and that the whole country was convulsed with agitation, and sectional bitterness indistrife seemed every where to predominate. In list great and fearful struggle, the Democratic party in Constitution and its assaulpared itself between the Constitution and its assailrestened it. And now, since the smoke of the cache in that seems in their true colors, tras a fitting time to look basic upon that contest to the purpose of exacining cardidly and trathing the issues really involved, with a view to wide a recurrence of cincilar crors, and to secure for institution to the people. From the existence of the pest let us learn wideon for the future, like the pest let us learn wideon for the future, like of prohibiting, through the action of Concress, its of prohibiting, through the action of the territory to decide for themseaves, assumission of any more Slave States.

The Democratic parties at the last Presidential without the contract of the people of the Territory to decide for themseaves, assumission as a State, whether Slavery should extitue and Democratic parties at the last Presidential selform, department of Government. It was a different department of Government. It was a different department of Government. It was a function whether the power to decide upon the existance of Slavery in a State on its admission should be seen of Slavery in a State on its admission should be seen of Slavery in the people forming the base (Sovernment, and allow inferested in a question. It was a question between Conpassonal Sovereignty and Popular Sovereignty—then it should be done by Congress, a legislative bay in which the people of the Territory had no was or by the people themselves who were to live shift of the Constitution. It was then a pure quostion of the right of self-government, heaven-decived and absolute right, being for the people of the Territory had no was the being to the was himself. And in all this, it accurs, heaven-decived and absolute right, being for the many between the right of self-government, heaven-decived and absolute right, being for the many between the right of self-government, heaven-decived and absolu

Common District would be filled with them and the South, and every log cabin at the

for West. The speaker then cifed from a speaker of Mr. Ciddings, alluding to a hypothetical slave insurrection and asked if, with such southments uttered in Congress and sent out on the wings of the public pr. Sinto every Louise in the constry, the people of the South should be extreme; sensitive on this subject? But if they would calm the public mind and the constraints of the sensitive of all the other constraints.

peet? But a they would calm the public mind and herve it formpetent to see and to judge of all the other great interests of the count; y—if they would preserve for our children the blessings which the Union secures to ourselver—then leave this question solely to the roughe of the Territory interested in its decision. You will this banish all excitement from the halls You wis their banish all excitement from the halls of Congress and from the Stries, and confine in exclusively to the limits of the Territories. He had thus presented fairly the only and true question involved in the late contest. But it was very differently, and most the late contest. But it was very differently, and most the late contest. The cause Slavery happened to be the subject on which question of power was to be exercised they were ingenity told power was to be exercised they were ingenity told power was to be exercised they were ingenity told proposents of Slavery, and so broad was their plant.

that it was a question between Freedom and S.
The Republicans assumed to be the oxclusivation opposents of Slavery, and so broad was their philanthropy, that finding no necessity for the exertion of their Anti-Slavery labors here, where Slavery had been abolished thirty years before under Democratic auspices, they expended the whole treasury of their sympathies in intermeding with the concerns of a distant community in which they had no interest, and over which they had no right of control. Many thousands of housest and fairminded men in every Free State were led away by a misapprehension of the true question, under the constantly reneated cry that the Democratic party was a Pro-Slavery party. A more groundless charge was never attered. As a party, the Democrats were neither Pro-Slavery party. A more groundless charge never attered. As a party, the Democrats were no nevêr aftered. As a party, the Democrats were neither Pro-Slavery nor Anti-Slavery. Their doctrine was non-intervention. Leave the people of each State and of each Territory, in forming a State, to shape their domestic institutions in their own way. On this great rule of nonintervention the Democracy of the whole Union agree. While it was perfectly natural that the entire population of the South should profer to maintain and extend their own peculiar institution, it is quite certain that the Democrats of the North by no means desired the establishment of Slavery in Kansan. But while they would velice, such one personally to see it become they would rejoice, each one personally, to see it become a Free State, and would have voted to make it such, it they had lived in Kansas and had a right to do so

they had lived in Kansas and had a right to do so, they would never for one moment deay the right of the people there to decide the question for themselves, whether that decision should be for or against Slav-ery. And the Democracy of the North condemn, in unmeasured terms, all interference with the right of the people of Kansas to speak for themselves, whether such interference come from Massachu-setts or South Carolina, from the Emigrant Aid S-cieties of the East, or the Border Ruffians of Mic-souri. The Democracy of the North condemn just as strongly the transfa and violence really commitcicties of the East, or the Border Ruffians of Mirsouri. The Democracy of the North condemn just as strongly the frauds and violence really committed on both sides, as they do the other fraud of inventing fictitious murders with which to attinuiate, to a more intense pitch of excitement, the feeling of the North, to use it for political purposes. But all these matters of unwarrantable interference were subordinate, and in no way affect the real questions involved. They are all violations of the Democratic doctrine of non-intervention. At last, that doctrine has been fairly tested in Kansas. The people had been permitted to hold an election without foreign interference, and have spoken by an overwhelming majority against Savery. The result is a double triumph to the Democratic party. It is a triumph of peoplar right over Congressional sovereignty to have the question finally submitted to the people; and the result was an ample vindication of the charge made against us that they were Pro-Slavery men. It showed that the tribunal for which we contended—the people of Kansas—was quite as unlikely to establish Slavery there as Congress itself. Another election took place in Kansas scarcely two weeks ago, and it passed off so quietly as hardly to be known to the citizers of the States. Neither real nor imaginary violence is now heraleded through the press. The great question of Popular Sovereignty must now be reparted as having been settled at the last Presidential election. The leaders still cling to their doctrine of Congressional Sovereignty, but they are, on that question, officers without an army. Most of those who have been their followers now repudiate it. Indeed, so inconsistent had the Republican leaders shown themselves on this question, that at the last session of Congress, in the hope of aiding to distract Democrats who differed on a mere question of detail as to how the Popular Sovereignty should exist there. That act was a virtual dissolution of the Republican party—a surrender to some new organization to

should exist there. That act was a virtual dissolution of the Republican patty—a surrender to some new organization to be built up herenter among the opponents of the Democracy, and upon some new platform. The speaker then assumed, if Clay and Wobster were living, they would be now found with the Democratic party, where their some now are. He followed by an appeal for all National men to unite with the Democratic party, to reputitate the offensive and dangerous assumption of a distinguished Northern Senator, that by the prependerance of the Northern States in Congress a victory had been won over the South. He proceeded to eulogize the South in glowing terms. The North was aggressive, and the South december and to disprove the alleged aggressions of the South, the speaker states that the Slave States and representatives in Congress from States and representatives in Congress from Slave States had not been increased in a ratio with the Free States, and their Representatives. Every

successive census snowed how much more rapidly than the South the North was increasing in numbers, and which alteredimentee, that the entropy of the properties as they were growing stronger, were politicians emboldened to cry out in alarm, at the supposed undue influence of the South, and to hoast the accession of a Free State as a victory over the South. Why would not men view this question in the South. Why would not men view this question in its true light, and regard Slavery as the misfertine of the South and not its crime. While railing against our brethren of the South, they ought not to forget how Slavery came to be established there, nor that in francing the Constitution, the time for abolishing the ainve trade was postponed eight years by the votes of Massachusetts. New-Hampshire and Connecticat, against the vota of Vicalia.

The speaker next took up the question of emigrat-tion, and discussed it at some length. After paying a tribute to foreign-born citizens, he contended that all the rights foreign-born citizens enjoyed had been nethe rights foreign-born citizens enjoyed had been ne-corded them by the Democratic party. The admission of Baron Rothschild to his seat in Parliament he re-garded as but the reflection of our own institutions. He regarded it as a great loss to the nation that emi-gration to this country has largely fallen off during the last two years, and it is to be hoped that by correcting some of the erroneous views and prejudices that have existed on this subject, the full current of emigration may be resumed.

There was another great advantage to be derived

mey be resumed.

There was another great advantage to be derived from the attlement of the Kansas question. It would leave to the citizens of our State some time for the consideration of questions of State policy. Such subconsideration too long neglected. The whole State consideration of questions of State policy. Such subjects had been too long neglected. The whole State groaned under the weight of oppressive taxation, the necessary result of extravagant appropriation and wasteful expenditure. While they had been engaged in governing Kansas, they had neglected New-York. Our statute laws, now swellen to so large a size, contain much reckless legislation, and much that contain much reckless legislation, and much that contain the constitutional guaranties. New-York City had been particularly the sufferer. By an evasion, if not by a violation, of the Constitution, the right of self-government, to a certain extent, had been taken from its people, and they were placed under a police from its people, and they were placed under a pe-government, that they do not elect and cannot coverement, that they do not elect and cannot approve—that is, not responsible to them for its conduct. The passage of the Metropolitan Police bill was justly regarded, throughout the State, as a gross outrage on their municipal and constitutional rights—a high-handed partisan act, by which they were made to suffer for political purposes. Much of the other legislation in regard to this city had been equally objectionable and plainly unconstitutional. Its object had been to reward political favorites, and much of it weighs heavily muon the great commercial interests jectionable and plainly unconstitutional. Its oppect had been to reward political favorites, and much of it weighs heavily upon the great commercial interests of your city, and he trusted the time is approaching when these abuses are to be corrected. It had been proposed in a high Republican quarter, that the State should sell the Canais. This policy has been suggested and plausibly advocated by the leading Republican organ of this State, a journal that is supposed to speak always the sentiments of its party, and by the opinions of whose able and experienced editor the measure they are shaped and directed. To this measure they are smallerably opposed. The Capals were the wealth and glory of the State. Upon them depend our commerce and our prosperity. So long as the State owned them, all concerned in their management will be responsible to the State for a faithful discharge of duty, and receiving their appointment annually or at pleasure, they can be held to a just accountability for their conduct. In no other way can the benefits of these great avenues of commerce be secured to the people. It was by no conserve business of the secured in the last that this project is abandoned. It commerce be scenred to the people. It was by no nears probable that this project is abandoned. It commerce be accured to the project is abandoned. It only slumbered to swait a change of circumstances more favorable to its full development. Our present Constitution forbade a sale of the canals and declared they should remain ferever the property of the State, and that provision eught to be retained in any constitutional changes that may be made. But Constitutions were only feeble barriers in the way of Republican legislation. The speaker advocated the completion of the enlargement of the canals. When enlarged they need fear no competition. They would have advantages over every rival channel of transportation in this or in other States. Railroads could not compete with them in carrying freight. Let the tolls be reduced to a

in carrying freight. Let the tells be reduced to a point low enough to secure the business, whatever that point may be. The business thus secured, being

so vastly increased in amount, would yield even with low tolls a large revenue-ample for eye v purpose. The cost of construction would be rapaid and the State savet, by add but little, I anything to the expense of business of them—for the canals afford mere, varight of passage. In them—for the canals afford mere, varight of passage. In them—for the canals afford mere, varight of passage. In the was otherwise with railroads, where the expense of c. Trying was included in proportion to the quantity carried. They must coase to compete fer freight, when it ceases to pay the expense of transportation. There essuid be no doubt about the wisdom of this policy—certainly none as to the position occupied by the Democracy to prium to the ranks, on the ground that Kansas was new free and the Republican party dead.

The President then introduced the Hon. Jayrenson Destroice, he is peed the resolution between the improvement of the position of the Sycenteenth Ward was entirely extincted with Mr. McCardy and the ceited of the Vital Congressional Conventions. But so far as the other Destricts were renced, the resolution state the fact. Mr. McCardy was a good man and true.

Mr. Paance—it would be well if all our public men we cas worthy of office. He knew that Mr. McCardy and was called or order by the Mr. Jayrenson of the Thirteenth Ward said the Booking of the Sycenteenth Ward was entirely extincted with Mr. McCardy and the ceited of the Vital Congressional Conventions. But so far as the other Destricts were renced to the resolution.

The President then introduced the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, who made a brief speech. He said that he regarded the meeting as an indication of the progress of the reaction from the movement against those who were his brethren. He denied that the South had any desire to aggress upon the North, but had always re desire to aggress upon the North, but had always remained true to the teachings and instincts of their fathers, by abstaining from intermeddling with the private affal is of others. Teking up the question of Kensas, the specker argued that cach community had the right to decide for itself what institutions it would have, and that it be baged to them to decide what should be property and what not. Congress had no power to decide what should be property and what not. Congress had no power to decide what should be property any where, and applying the argument to Kansas, the speaker contended that within the limits of Territories all were equal, and that anybody could hold what aproperty they pleased, provided it was recognized under the Constitution; and when the Territory became a State the people could decide what should be propunder the Constitution, and when the Territory became a State the people could decide what should be properly and what not. He contended, also, that the interference by Congress in the matter, if decided adversely to by the Supreme Court, would be of no value. Leaving this unit of the subject, the speaker alluded to the value of the Union, and contrasted the beauties of the States being united in the bonds of fratternity with the results of disanion, and said that with the Union sundered by the present Anti-Slavery agitation now encouraged by British Abolitionists, Great British heirg a commercial rival of the North, would leave the North and go at once to the South, where she got the staples necessary to her national snecess. In conclusion, Mr. Davis criticised the principles of the American party.

American party.

The Hop, Elijan Ward was next introduced. Ho commended the State Democratic nominations, alluded in complimentary terms to Judge Parker, and predicted the success of the ticket. He admitted that they had bad discourseling news from other States, but he con-tended that it was not discouraging. He regared this tended that it was not discouraging. He regared this but a temporary ascendancy, occasioned by the men who opposed Mr. Buchanan's Leroupston policy going over to their enemies. He believed they would see the error of their ways and return to their first love, and narricularly as he had found that when prominent men helf the Democratic party, they were heard of no more. The present criticssms against Mr. Buchanan he compared to the abuse of Jefferson and Jackson by their oppon ats, and who a alministrations were now looked back upon as bright examples, and when this Administration became history, the world would smile at the abuse that was now heaped upon it. He challenged a single act of the present Administration which had not been characterized by the highest patriotism, and which had not redounded to its honer. Even the Kansas question was no exception to this. It was a question which had not originated with Mr. Buchanan, but which had come down to him to settle. He denied that the Administration had abundoned Popular Sovereignty, but had held to it. He denied that Congress could direct to settle. He denied that the Administration had abundoned Popular Sovereignty, but had held to it. He denied that Congress could direct the submission of a Constitution to the people, and held that the decision of this matter rested with the people alone. The President's position on the question of the right of search and the Utrh Expedition was a matter which commended itself to the admiration of the citizens. And as to the

Paraguay expedition, he favored a law of reprisal to incempify our citizens for losses at the hands of the petty Republics of South America.

Mr. George F. Bondeck of Ulster County ad-

dresed the meeting in German.

The concluding speech was made by the Hon. John

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CONGRES-

SIONAL DELEGATES.

The Delegates of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth, Congressional District Conventions of the American party, met last evening at Thorp's Hotel, in Broadway, and organized by electing Henry Snyder of the Eighth District, chairman, and A. Hig-

gies of the Sixth, as Secretary.

Mr. James W. Barken stated that the meeting had been called at the instance of several influential members of the American party, for the purpose of ascerbers of the American party, for the purpose of ascertaining what steps had been taken to secure an amicable union of the American and Republican parties on candidates for members of Congress in the several Districts in opposition to the Administration, and what had been the result.

A motion was then adopted that the delegates of the

several Conventions report in their regular order the transactions of each of the Conventions in each Dis-

trict, Fifth District. The delegates of the Vth District reported, through Mr. WARNER, that the Committees of Conference had net in that District and agreed that the Americans should have the Members of Congress, and that the Republican Committee to the their Canvention, which accepted the repart to the their Canvention, which accepted the repart and adjourned, leaving the Americans to make the nomination for that District. The Americans accordingly nominated Gillbert C. Dean, whom the Republicans refused to inderse, according to their agreement, and nominated a Republican.

Mr. WARNER said that in all the Districts where the Republicans had conceded the Member to the Americans, they had refused to accept the cand date nominated as the conceded the Member to the Americans, they had refused to accept the cand hate nominated as venerted through Mr. WARNER, the

cans, they had refused to accept the cand date nomi-cated; that the Americans had submitted a number of good Anti-Lecompton men to them; but the gree trouble appeared to be, that they were too good Ame

cans-and he was opposed to urion in any way, shape or manner with them now. [Loud cheers, and "That's

icaus—and he was opposed to urion in any way, shape or manner with them now. [Loud cheers, and "That's the talk."]

VIA District.—The delegates stated that the American and Republican candidates had met in conference, and spreed upon Joseph B. Varaum, esq., which was rejected by the Republicans, who subsequently nominated Thos. Little, who was rejected by the Americans. A new Conference Committee was then appointed by both Conventions, and they finally agreed on R. H. McCurdy. One of the delegates from the Eleventh Ward, here stated that, under the circumstances, Mr. McCurdy would not get the American vote of that Ward.

Serenth District.—The delegates from this District reported that the Committees of Conference, from the American and Republican Conventions had met, and agreed upon George Briggs, esq., as the candidate for member of Congress, and that the Republican Convention refused to nominate Mr. Briggs, by a vote of 10 to 11, and had put in nomination Augustus F. Dow.

Eighth District.—The delegates from this District reported that the Committee from the American party had agreed to support Erastus Brooks for Member of Congress in the conference with the Republican Committee; that after two sittings of such Committee, the American Committee agreed to go back to their Convention and ask for a reconstruction, on the ground that they could not act as a unit as agreed upon—one of the Committee proving "treacherous. The Committee was reconstructed with the slippery member on again, and at the next unciting of Conference, it was agreed to go into an informal ballot for member of Congress, when Wm. Curtis Noyes received a majority vote. One of the Americans then moved a formal ballot, which was staved off by a Republican enc. One of the delegates said that the Republican enc. One of the Americans in many ways, and he would trust them no longer. The Conference Committee for this District meets to morrow evening.

Mr. Sydden and the content of the first the result of the content of the content of the content of th

morrow evening.

Mr. Sarnan, the Chairman, then said that the re-Mr. SSIDER, the Chairman, then said that the result was as he had anticipated. On the first proposal of compromise or anion, the edict had gone forth from the headquarters at Albapy that there should be conceded to the Americans no candidate for Member of Congress that it were possible to elect. He then referred to the vindictive hatred of the Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward to the Hon. Erastus Brocks, and the dishonorable manner in which the Republicans acted last Fall in relation to the American candidate for Alms. House Governor and the Supervisor, whom they Alms-House Governor and the Supervisor, whom they had agreed to support, by erasing his name from the city ticket, and withholding their tickets from the bexes in three of the Wards. After lamenting over the fact that the Republicans had bought the "body and soul" of one of the members of the American Committee of Conference in the VIIIth District, he closed by declaring himself opposed to a union on any ticket whatever, [Great applause.] He had hoped that the Americans would have made no nominations, but have supported the best men, no matter which party put them in nomination. He then offered the following: lms. House Governor and the Supervisor, whom th

Whereas. The delegates from the Vib. Vith. Vith and Villib. Congressional Districts assembled, have heard reports from delegates to each Gona. essional Convention on the subject of union and compromise, have become fully satisfied that every effort this bas National Americans has been made without auxocst, at the convention of the con he is, therefore,

Resplaced, That any further concessions are namenly in our
key, and subversive of the best interests of the principles of
the w. and subversive of the best interests of the principles of

Mr. STEPHEN A. PEARCE of the Fifteenth Ward, ed at this juncture. He said that so far as the

Mr. Ja., choice was Joseph B. Varnum.

Gen. Learb of the Syventeenth Ward was entirely satisfied with Mr. McCardy and the ceiter of the Vith Congressional Conventions. But so far as the other listricts were concer, w. he hoped the resolution would pass. It was just, and the Republicans had preveked it. The Republican party had played a railorous part in every other 1 istrict than the Vith. He would kever vote to fuse ag, in with Republicans and one age of the Republicans as a learner.

long as he lived. [Cheers.] The resolutions were passed, with only two dissent.

"The Convention than adjourned, with cheers for the

THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY UP TOWAL The VIII.h Democratic Congressional Convention met egain last evening at Hibbard & McCoy's, corner of Thirty-second street and Fourth avenue. A large and excited crowd thronged the bar-room below zail there were indications of a very turbulent character.

The Secretary, Mr. Dorgherty, was not present. His place was filled by Mr. Alexa der Ward of the Twenty-second Ward. Tee minutes of the previous meeting were not read on a zount of bis absence. Before proceeding to business, Supervisor BELL, the

Chairman, observed a gozileman at the Secretary's chie with writing m, teria's, and asked if he was a delegate. He stated but be come from The Daily News as a reporter. Mr. Brit. fold him he must withdraw. Mr. Ward moved that the reporters be

Mr. Brit would not entertain the motion, saving that the Convention had not yet organ aed.

The reporter retired.

Mr. Burrern suggested that he need not go far, as a did not doubt the representatives of the Press. cold be remitted.

tied. Mr. Wann seconded the motion.

Lost by a majority of ore. Merry, Cooper, Bell and Enterworth voting in the

Mr. BUSTEED got the floor after a strungle for pre-

cedence with Cooper, and in a prefatory speech in-troduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, Tals Convenion is a representative bidy, and is, or count to be, composed only of reliable and sounce) Democrate;

Whereas, it is charged that Horace F. Clarke, one of the anotheres before this Convention, did in the last Congress pursue a review best it a claimed that he has fortiered all consideration upon the Kansan glass on, by which it a claimed that he has fortiered all consideration to be regarded as a Democrat, and has lest any claim wasch in the her trips have to a remoundation to Congress, and Bercos, It's asserted upon what, uncontraducted, appears to be good authority, that one of the members of this Convention who holds a Bederal office, has committed before it will not not member of the XXXVth Congress, a review of this Conventions adopted by Forace F. Clark, therein and was the forest of the Convention, who holds an important and herality office in the Cay Soverment, has appointed to the head of its most super, and there is, a well-known and realous member of the Black Republican portry; and

con party; and.

If herea, it is also represented that everal members of this Convention were selvely connected in December, 1937, in effecting ferhands Wood, who was the results in minuted Demo-attendance of Mayor of this city; and thereas, it is due to this Convention to be applied of the Mercas, it is due to this Convention to be applied of the minute of the convention to be applied of the convention to the convention of the conventi Bheras, It's dee to this toncerous as as a special country of the adjustment of the Bennorate constituency of the VIIIth Contractional District, that it should be represented in conventional assemblings only by men who they reflect the wishes and continuents of the people, therefore, Kesslerd, That this presmile and reconstitue to referred to a Committee of three persons, to be appointed by the Chair, to examine and report to the Convention the toth or faisily of the context.

tier. Resolved. That the Committee have power to send for persons a papers, and that it be required to report to the Convention of papers, and that it be requestive in first meeting, is first meeting.

Resided, That the Convention meet for the purpose of re-

Resched, That the Convention need for the purpose of receiving report of the Commutee on Toursday night of this week.

The resolutions elicited considerable cheering.

Mr. Ed. Coopen immediately moved to by them upon the table, and called for the previous question.

The resolutions were tabled by a vote of 19 to 6, Butterworth, Coopen and their employees voting yea.

Mr. Busherd renewed Capt. Wiley's motion to admit the reporters.

Ald. Branery seconded the motion.

Capt. Wiley, Ald. Bradery, Mr. Busherd and Mr. Ward spoke in favor of the motion, contending that the proceedings of the Convention belonged to the public, and that the people had the right to know how their representatives behaved in Convention.

Mr. Coopen took the floor in opposition, and his retainers taking the one from him, on the question being put to vote, defeated it, by a strict test vote of 1 ito 11, Messys. Cooper, Butterworth and Bell again voting nay.

Mr. Samuel F. Butterwouth of the Assay Of-Mr. Samuer, F. Betterworth of the Assay Office, now stated he had heard it had been inted, although he had not seen it, that he had voted to table the resolutions interrogating the candidates for nomination, upon the ground that they afforded to Mr. Clark an opportunity to write an explanatory letter to this Convention, so that he might get its nomination. He took this occasion to deny that report, and to say that Mr. Clark had betrayed his trust, and was many that he pooling, and should not receive any was unworthy to receive, and should not receive any comtenance from men honest of purpose and true of

meiple. It was not ensy to perceive the exact drift of Mr. torwork, but it was observed that he made spece. He was arrested by the clear, who oriered the Sergea. Mak-Arms to allow no one to leave the room without his consent.

Mr. Bustern moved that the Convention adjourn.
Capt. Willy seconded the motion.
Mr. Bustern demanded the Ayes and Noes upon the motion.

he motion.

Mr. Coover objected to the question being so taken, usisting that it was not parliamentary and contrary to he rules of Jefferson's Maoust.

Mr. BUSTEED then claimed the right by usage to make the question so taken, and the Chairman decided

The SECRETARY called the roll, and when the pines of the Delegates of the Fighteenth Ward gare omes of the Delegates of the Eighteenth Ward were alled, a scene of the greatest confusion prevailed. EDWARD-COOPER said his Delegation had substi-

called, a scene of the greatest confusion prevamous Edward Cooper said his Delegation had substituted Richard Merphy of the Custom-House in the place of Samuel F. Butterworth.

Ald Bradley insisted that the delegation had not made any such substitution, inasmuch as he had nothing to do with it. A long and angry discussion followed, it spite of Coopers s motion for the previous question—a favorite motion, which he begged in on every possible occasion.

Mr. Besteld insisted upon the right of the catico delegation to a voice in the selection of their substitutes, retering to the minutes of the Convention to show that that had been its uniform course and practice, and that this rule was adopted by Tammony Hall itself, and that where delegates could not agree about filling the vacancy the question must be referred to the Convention. He protested that Mr. Cooper had no right to carry the Eighteenth Ward in his pocket. That gentleman was prostituting the power and patronage of his office to coerce the votes of the majority of that Convention. He appealed to the delegates at least to prove themselves men, and not be driven, like machines, at the bid of a leader, or led like cattle, and forced to feed upon whatever was thrown into their treaths. machines, at the bid of a lender, or led like eattle, and forced to feed upon whatever was thrown into their troughs. It was evident that the appeal was not without effect, some of the delegates manifesting their satisfaction by applause. But the select body guard of the machine listened impatiently to their eastigation. Mr. Butterworth's conduct he characterized as that of a skulking coward, who, having stolen into the Convention, and listened to the resolutions charging him with advising John B. Haskin to to pursue the same course that Horace F. Clarke did, had not the mailiness to meet of deny the accusation. to pursue the same course that Horace F. Clarke did, had not the manliness to meet or deny the accusation, except by substituting Mr. Murphy as a delegate in his place. All this time Mr. Murphy was present, having been smuggled by some becaus pocus into the Convention. On discovering the fact, Mr. Busteed moved his expulsion, pending the decision of the motion. The machine was not to be checked, however, for, at the suggestion of Cooper, Bell refused to entertain the motion. Mr. Coopen now rose, and, drawing from his pocket

a little black book, proceeded to demolish Busteed. A majority of the delegation, he contended, had a right to till a vacancy, and that Ald. Bradley's opposition The CHAIRMAN decided that Mr. Cooper was right. Mr. Bestern appealed, and called for the year and

The Chair was sustained by 15 to 19—Messrs. Cooper, Bell, Murphy, Foster and others voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Ward, Wiley and Busteed

in the negative.

It was now apparent that the respective leaders,
It was now apparent that the respective leaders,
Busteed and Cooper, understood their relative strength
in the Convention—Cooper endeavoring to press the
Convention to a vote and Busteed resorting to overy
known dodge to stave it off.

In this war Busteed was too much for his antago nist, as he succeeded in consuming about two hours and a half in staving off a vote. His course in this regard was altogether owing to the fact that the majority of the Convention had already decided upon

ent the slightest reference to the this course, without the slightest reference to the represent wishes of the minority.

Mr. Conwell moved that a viva-voca vote for cau- 1 session.

didates be taken, whichwas carried and resulted

. 5 Andre Forest David S. Jackson

Mr. Ceeper, Mr. Beil and Mr. Butterworth's salastinate voted for Herrick.
Ald, Brailey and Mr. Busteed voted for Clarke.
The Nineteenth Ward went for Pearson, under the
gad of the late City Inspector, Thes. K. Downing.
Capr. Will's led off for Bennett.
Five or six delegates, among them Cooper and Buseed, sprang to the floor when the vate was announced.
Mr. Branger moved to adjourn to Thursday night.
Mr. Cooper and delay the motion on the table.

Mr. Rustren moved to hapore to reache the table,

Mr. Bustern moved to asjourn to Thursday night.
Mr. Coopen moved to by the motion on the table,
and called for the provious question.
Mr. Bustern protested a situat the motion, when
the Chair decided him ont of order, that set that he
had no standing in the Convention, and refused to an
tertain an apper from his decision, and ordered Mr.
Busteed to six down
Mr. B. refused to it are,
Mr. Coopen begred the Chair to put the appeal,
and the Chairman was about to boy him, a sin
Mr. Bustern and he might stand then.
Mr. Coopen hammen as it was resolved to put down
all freedom of discussion and independence es action.
Mr. Bustern and he would wisher w from the
Convention, maximuch as it was resolved to put down
all freedom of discussion and independence es action.
Mr. Bustern aboved toward the door where Cooper
jumped up and cried to the Sergeant-4-Arms, "Don't
let him out! don't let him out!" Mr. Ballisherssaid,
"I give him permission to no." Isu Mr. Cooper,
planting himself segainst the door, on servered to tree
him from going out, Mr. Busteed demanded that
Cooper get out of his path, Mr. Cooper said, "I sa
she I not leave," who rempose Bustern seembled by
order at the General Committee of Talumany Hast to no minute
a candidate for the VIII's Congressional Witte, so hereby
protest against the action of the majority of said Governion
constants Anson februles.

We protest against it be assessed.

protest against the action of the majority of said Gouvention nominating Anson ifferiok.

We preced against it he area—
First. The nomination is not in accordance with the wishes of a denoctary of the District.

Second: Because the Convention has been packed by the cultivariest the Federal Administration for the express purpose of depriving the Democratic electors of the District of the pravilege of voting for the man affile choice.

Third: Because the complevees of the Assar Office, the Surveyor's Office, the Street Companioner's Office, and the Conveyor's Office, and the Conveyor's Office, the Street Companioner's Office, and the Conveyor's Office, the Street Companioner's Office, and the Conveyor's Office, and the Conveyor

neriors, and under pain of being discharged from office in case the reconstration of Mr. Clark.

Fourth. Became the allegations eatle against the claim of the fee do of Mr. Clark.

Fourth. Became the allegations eatle against the claim of the fee do of Mr. Clark, that the should hongers against the forcompton only of Mr. Embarson farmishes conclusive evidence of his institute to the continued confidence of the propie of the District. From the action of these birekings, we appeal to the Derecty of the District, by their votes at the polis in favour. M. Clark, to stump with disappeable on this most extraordinary florit to stude down a representative of the people became he case conset security and hold enough to assert his sown rights and hose of his constitution you near rest public measure. If We appeal to the intelligent, right enduded, and unbought men of the District, to usage our representative that his manny and

RICHARD BUSTEED,

RICHARD BUSTERED,
JOHN J. BRADLEY,
SAMUEL JONES.
CHRISTOPHER MORAN.
As Busteed went down stairs he was asselled by a
fortious crewd, who shouled "Throw him out of the
window, cheers for Herrick, cheers for Clark, and
other demonstrations. Mr. Busteed was followed out
of the room by some seven or eight of the delegates.
The mob followed him down and attempted to ge, at him, apparently with very bostile intentions. Bus-teed, however, was soon surrounded by his friends, and coolly walked away.

The Convention then went into ballot. On the acc-ord ballot.

Anson Herrick received 13 votes, David S. Jackson

Anson Herrick received 13 voices, David S. Jackson 6, and Schwackhamer 1. It was moved to make the nomination of Mr. Herrick unanimous, but this was objected to en the part of several delegates. It was then moved that a Committee of one from each Ward be appointed to wait upon Mr. Herrick. The Chair appointed the Committee, when several of those appointed declined to serve. Eventually, the vacancies were filled, and the Convention advertued sine disc. AMERICAN COUNTY CONVENTION .- The delegates to

the American County Convention assemble i last evening at No. 163 Bowery, for the purpose of nominating their candidates for County Clerk, District Attorney, and two Coroners. Gilbert C. Dean, erq., President, in the chair. A delegation of six from the Republican Convention, came in and informed the American Convention what had been done by the Republicans at their last sessions. Mr. Edgar Ketelum, Chairman of the Delegation, detailed at length the circumstances ander which the Committee of Conference was appointed; the hasis of arrangement of a Union ticket; its acceptance by the Republican Convention and the nominations by the Republican Convention and the nominations made in accordance with it by the Republican Convention. (The announcement of the names of the nominees chicked the most enthusuatic applause) He (Mr. Ketcham) then expressed his confidence that the American Convertion would make worthy nominations, and that the Union ticket thus nominated would defeat the sham Democrarcy that now rule and ruin the country. He concluded by suggesting that, after the Americans had made their nominations, there should be a joint meeting to ratify the Union ticket; and he stated that the Republicans were then in session at their headquarters, where they would remain some time, and would be glad to see than.

Mr. Dean responded to the sentiments expressed by Mr. Ketchum,

is. Kotokum. The Republican delegation then withdrew, amid the

cheers of the American Convention. The American Convention then proceeded to ballot for county officers, which resulted in the choice of the following-named

By invitation of the President, Joseph Hoxie, esq., the Chairman of the American Convention took a soat by his side. Mr. Hoxie then announced to the meeting the nominations which had been made by the Americans, which were enthusastically responded to and ratified by the Republicans.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Chair, it was ananimensly recolved that the mass meeting which had been called by the Republicans to take place in the Park on Thursday evening, should be made one rearing, almignty Union Mass meeting.

On motion, the Chairman of the American Convertion appointed a Committee of five, consisting of Wm. Stokeley, Benj. E. Hancock, Isaac C. Hunt, Geo. C. Barney, and E. Meredith to act in concert with the Republican Committee, consisting of E. Delafield Smith. D. D. Conover, John Fitch, H. W. Smith, and Clark B. Wheeler to make arrangements lafield Smith, D. D. Conover, John Fried, H. Wheeler to make arrangements for the grand mass meeting on Thursday. Another Committee, consisting of three Republicans and three Americans, was then appointed to wait upon the Union candidates to inform them of their nomination. After giving three times three hearty cheers for the Union ticket, the meeting adjourned in the highest

The Republicans, prior to the arrival of the Ameri-The Republicans, prior to the arrival of the American Convention, unanimously adopted the following resolution, offered by Edgar Katchum, esq.:

Resoluted. That the members of this Convention in their capacity as Republicans, and with the happiest anticipations of the prospect of a cordial mine of Republicans and Americans at the enough election, entreatly entrest our follow citizens in the various Congressional Districts of this city opposed to the Spurious Congressional District of this city opposed to the Spurious Congressional District of this city opposed to the Spurious Country, where the next House of Representatives shall be lost to freedom.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.-The Conference committee of the American and Republican Conven-ions met last night at St. John's Hotel. The Conference Committees resolved to recommend Amor J. Williamson, of The N. Y. Dispatch, to their respective Conventions. The Republican Convention of this District met last evening. A report was made by the Committee appointed to confer with the Americans, recommending the nomination of Amor J. Williamson as the Union candidate. The report was received, and a motion was made and cared that the recommendation of the Committee be ac-pted and acted upon at the next meeting. The Conntion then adjourned till this evening, when the American Convention will also meet. Mr. Williamson is a practical printer, and a self-made man. He will so doubt receive the indorsement of both Conventions THIRTEESTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT .- Union nominaicn for Assembly-Robert H. Shannon.

AMERICAN ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.-The Ameri-

caus of the XVth Assembly District last evening neminated Mr. James Dennis as their candidate to represent them in the Legislature at the enaming

' as | GERRIT SMITH MASS MEETING, -The Mass Meeting of the friends of Gerrit Smith, which has been exten sively advantaged the city papers, came off at the Stuyyesant Institute last evening. At 9 o'clock, when the meeting was supposed to be under fall blast, the 'otal number present, including officers of the meeting, spe. akers, reporters and audience, and two colored oys. was 39 persons.

IXTH DISTRICT.—An adjourned meeting of the Raublican Conferees of this Congress District was held yesterday at Democratic Hall, Tarrytown-John G. Miller of Potna in County in the chair, Wm. T. B. Milliken of Westa bestor, Secretary. [The Convention was adjourned on the 4th inst. from Sing Sing, in order to afford opportun, ty for conference and concert with the Americans, who n. of this day at the American House. The gathering was entireded by the presence of Gen. James Watson Webb, who was on hand to effect some sort of a combination or nomination against John B. Haskin. There was a liberal attendance of other prominent citizens. Of the twenty-five delegates to the Republican Convention, twenty-four were present.

Immediately after organizing, the Repa blican Con-rection appointed a Committee of five—ora from each Assembly District—to prepare and process Resolves for the consideration of the Convention , and a like Committee to mioral the American Convention of the desire of the Republicans to compose views, and arrive, if possible, at a basis of accordant action. The Convertion the adjoirned to dinner.

At T o'clack the Republicans reasonabled, a hear Hornes Greeley, from the Committee on Resolutions,

presented the following as a unanimous report: Wherever, but present Representative in Congress, Jame 1" fasts, nobly resoled every indusement to give his voice on one for the sustavement of Kucses through the acceptance by

herefore,

Knefted, That we, a portion of Mr. Haskin's constituents who
there that he did emphasically right to so fear and proof

Manager

Knowled, That we, a period of Mr the Mr scale manner of these bothese that he did complanically right to an fear said, prominently, inflexibly opposing both the Leconpton and English Sills, do accept the issue than forced upon the electron of this District, and give our boarty and enthesisatic support to Johns B. Pankin as a cardidate for the near Congress.

Feaderd. That we heartly approve the course of the Republican Members of Congress in manifolds uniting which at mobile hand of Arcericans and of independent Democrats who resisted the attempt of the President and his Cabinet to force Kanasa into the Union as Slave Nate under that monations compound of impration and fraid, the Lecompson Constitution.

Excelled. That the holdness, was and curry wish which can

Received. That the boldness, real and energy with which our Representative exposed and denome of the correction and positive that the of prominent members of his own party in the purchase for the Government of less than 100 acres at Wilactive Point for the excellent price of #20,000, together with his general and prombant opposition to tobbery and peculation, by whomeover perpetrated or attempted, proved him one of a class of Members which, for the country's sake, should be suparised and arrengthened.

Received, That we recommend the Hon. Jo m.B. Haskin to the appoint for the next Courses of all those electors of our bists who stance independence, honesty and justice, and detect knawery, predigacy and the prostitution of the Federal Government to the diffusion and agrandizement of blavery.

Received, That, while we thus accord our hearty appointed Mr. Haskin as a sincere, faithful and consistent embodiment and champion of the Democratic doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, we steadies by although to Courges to protest and secony every human being who does now or my hereafter limibilit the Federal Territories in his natural and initianable right to the learn really forfeited that right by crime.

Produced, That we heartily indoze and commend the Republication of the poersonally forfeited that right by crime.

somally fearlied that right by crime.

Passleed That we heartily inderse and commend the Republican State Ticket header by Enwire D. Montan to the amport of all the viters of this District who does not be defend and preasuration of the supporters of the Lecompton fract, assuring these that no other their than the Supporters of the Lecompton fract, assuring these that no other their than the Supporters stands the analyst of the most of beating that of the Soft Democracy.

Received, That we use upon our friends in our several Complex the duties of organization, vigilance and effort, in the full at confidence that a full rote will haure a Republican triound.

mph. terologic, That we affectionately advise the Custom House terologic, boated in or adjacent to

Before taking any question, the roll of the Convenion was called, and each member requested, on the all of his name, to indicate his preference as to.a cancall of his name, to indicate his preceive as to, a cau-didate for Congress. Twenty-three of the twenty-four responded, John B. Hanns. While awaiting a report from the Committee appointed to wait on the American Convertion, brief addresses were made by Mesars. Hornce Greeley, Wm. T. B. Millikon, Chauneay M. Depew and William K. Strong. (During the delivery of these Addresses, Gen. James Watson Webb ad-(durned.)

The Committee of Conference reported that they had informally submitted to the American Convention the action in substance of this Convention, and that there was a substratial accord between the views and parposes, with respect to our representation in the next House, of the two Conventions, and that the American Convention, so soon as its deliberations should have been closed, would, in pursuance of an invitation tendered through the Committee of Co ence, meet in the Republican Convention,

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was hen taken up and adopted without a dissenting voice. The following additional resolve, proposed by the Hon. J. V. Per was submitted and unanimously adopteds Resided. That the Councy Committees of our several Counties, or who make your may have charge of the printing and distribution of the Republican ballow, he requested to take care that the name of John B. Haskin for Representative in Congress because of John B. Haskin for Representative in Congress because of John B.

A Congressional District Committee of fire-one rom each Assembly District-was, on motion, apointed by the chair. The American Convention having decided, by a vote

of 16 to 3 to reminate no candidate for Congress, aving taken action in practical accordance with the regoing, came over in a body to the Republican Con ention, and were received with enthusiastic cheers. The hell proving inadequate to hold the assemblage, an acjourement was had to the open square, where brief usion addresses were made by Horace Greeley, M. S. Husted, John S. Bates, and W. T. B. Milliken, all favoring and commending the support of John B. Haskin for Congress. The expression in his favor being maximons, Mr. Haskin was called out and spoke st length with great force and clearness in exposition and defense of his political course, and in repre-bension of the efforts of the President and his satelites to defeat his reflection. Mr. Haskin avowed as Governor. His remarks were heartly received, and his sentiments responded to with cheers upon cheers. When he had concluded, the Conventions adurned (the care being just at hand), without & adow of doubt on the minds of the members that Mr. Haskin will be reelected by an overwhelming ma-

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. Oswaco.-Assembly, 1st District, De Witt C. Lit-COLUMBIA .- Assembly, Let District, Robert F. Liv-

ngston; Hd, James G. Van Vatkenburg. New-York.-Assembly, VIth District, Joel W. Mason. [He is also the American nominee.]

MOSTGOMERY.—Sheriff, L. B. Clark; County Clerk, Darius V. Berry; Member of Assembly, Jeremiah TWENTY-SECOND. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. -AL

pertus Perry is the American candidate for Congress. in the District comprising Madison and Oswego Cowa-TWENTY-RIGHTS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,-The

Hon. Goldsmith Dennison is the candidate of the Americans for Congress in the District comprising the punties of Stenben and Livingston. The Prairie Farmer, lately published at Chicago, has been swallowed by Emery's Journal of Agriculture, published at the same place. We hope it wilf not injure the digestion of the latter, and that the re-

suit will be one paper better than both. There certainly was room for improvement. It will be well for the survivor to remember that it cannot live entirely by killing off its rivals.

FROM TURK'S ISLAND.—By the bark Stampele, from Turk's Island, we have The Royal Standard to Oct. 2. There is no news. Salt was quoted at 71 38c., with over half a million bushels on hand.